# THE SOUTH.

The Union Troops in Force Near Mobile.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, SR., IN RICHMOND.

What the Rebel Papers Say Regarding His Visit.

Arrest of Ex-Schator Foote by the Rebel Authorities.

HIS CASE BEFORE THE REBEL CONGRESS.

## Sherman's Troops Across New River.

The Union Advance on Mobile. The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst. centains the collowing from the Mobile Advertiser:—

The Yankees, about four thousand strong, are at Frank in Mills, on Dog river, without transportation. Their supplies are received by way of Dog river. Owing to the mation of the country their position is unassailable Our forces are in the proper position to thwart any move they may make. In a skirmish the other day two or three Yankees were killed and five captured.

#### Francis P. Blair in Richmond. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13.1

Francis P. Biair, Sr., the Yankee peace commiss prived in Richmond late on Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came into our lines at a point in was delayed several hours on our lines waising for a per-mit to come to the city, which was not procured till a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kent or has kent himself, from the public eye, and his He is believed to be lodged at the Spottswood Hotel, and we think there is little doubt that he is, though his name does not appear on the register. He has been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances, and ther meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to have had interviews with the chief executive officers of the government. What passed at these interviews we need not expect to know until Mr. Blair returns to the United States, when everything will be published in full in the New York Tribune and the other New York papers.

Mr. Blair's estensible business in Richmond (or rather

ed business here, for there is nothing ostensible bont him or his business or movements,) is to ascer-nin whether anything can be done to bring about a ceson of hostilities—an end to the war. We think his business is to place the Lincoln adminin a good position before the Northern people, who are just called upon to fill nother draft. Lincoln knows that the propositions will make are such that they will be spurned by our vernment; but our rejection of them will enable him that the "robels" will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a "vigorous prosecution of day, if the freshest subsides sufficiently to enable a flag of truce boat to go down the river.

We have no news from the South or Southwest. (From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.1 oncis P. Blair is reported to have entered our line

Elliott's Hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent on to Richmond by Gon. Ewen. Here it is further reported that he is lodging at some private house, and that he has had an interview with the Secretary of War. These are the current stories. We hope and some evil may be its result.

### The Arrest of Ex-Senator Foote. [From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.]

following communication was received in the ase of Representatives yesterday at one o'clock, from the President, through his private Secretary, Colonel B.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1865.
TO THE HOUSE OF REPOSED TATIVES, C. S. A.:

I have just received the accompanying report from the Beccetary of War, stating that Henry S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, white endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. I submit the matter to you in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall seem proper.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Was December C. S. Represent Jan 13, 1866.

shall seem proper.

WAS DEPARTENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1865.

BY PRISHENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

BY I have the honor to submit for your information and thou the subjoined topy of a telegram received from the root Marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions been given for such arrest. Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

To the Hov. Secretary of War:

I have arrested Hon. Henry S, Foole at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating peace, as be avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. I have parallel him to await margetions. Please instruct me what disposition to make of bim.

H. S. DAGGETT, Commanding Post. On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the matter was

referred to a select committee of five.

[Occoquan is in Prince William county, on the stream of that name, near the Potomac. The village is about seventy-five miles from Richmond, and twenty from

### Sherman's Forces Across New River. On Friday last, says the Charleston Mercury, the Yar kees in unknown force are reported to have crossed New

river, on the road to Grahamaville. Their main body, however, is still in the neighborhood of Hardeeville. yet their object is not developed, but Wheeler is closely watching their movements. Affairs Below Richmond and Petersburg

## [From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13.]

The freshet in the James river commenced falling about four o clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than two hours had subsided upwards of fifteen inches. Further than a small break in the canal and the filling up of the first and second stories of several buildings in the lower part of the city we have not heard of any serious damage accruing there from in the neighborhood. The hydrantthroughout Richmond yesterday stopped running, but

It is reported that the enemy during the storm of last Tuesday advanced their picket lines on our extreme right south of Petersburg. We have no positive information on the subject, but the news is not very important if

There is a report that the explosion heard on Monday night was another attempt of the enemy to blow out the western end of the Dutch Gap Canal. The freshet in the giver has, we hope, by this time filled up the ditch and obliterated all traces of the canal.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.] The great overflow of the James river continues, and may do more for Butler's canal than all his explosions may wesh it out clear, or may fill it up with mod and gard. Until the water subsides nothing can be known, that of last year by several feet.

The chief news on the lines is the continual activity of Grant's army railroad. It runs day and aight, and is mid to be transporting vast stores to the extreme left of his lines, where, without a doubt, his next effort will be made, perhaps the commencement of a long march.

mbproofs on our lines caved in under the late rains, and some casualties are said to have taken

The energy keeps up his artiflery practice in Chesterfield, without the abchiest effect of any sort.

Another Blow at General Kirby Smith.

THE THANS MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

(From the Ri hmond Whig Jan. 12.)

The sixty thousand men now meanbled under the Confederate fing west of the Mississippi cault, if their force were properly directed, turn the scale of military success on this side of the river entirely in our favor. Even thirty thousand of them, added to the veteran armies which are now confronting the Vankess, would make the issue of the war, we verily believe, absolutely certain. We showed, a few days ago, that the confederacy possesses the possical resources to carry on the war m a

scale of even greater magnitude than during the last three years. But those resources include the material of the Trans. Mississippi Department; and the Trans. Mississippi Department, notwithstanding General E. K. Smith's apparent obliviousness of the fact, constitutes an integral part of this confederacy. We might, to be sure, defend ourselves, and ultimately entablish the independence of the country without calling for the assistance of our friends on that side of the river, but the effort would be tremendous and exhausting. Nor is there any need to subject ourselves to the calamitous possibilities attendant on such a system of defence, when we know that we have at hand a force sufficient to relieve us of any such necessity. It is simply absurd in us to meet the enemy with only a portion of our forces, when they have adopted the plan of concentration. Concentration can be only effectively met by counter-someentration. To suffer a portion of our army to remain idle spectators of a struggle in which the other portion is waging a death contest against overwhelming odds is suicide and nothing else. The transient immunity from the chances and perils of warthus gained by a portion of the country would be dearly purchased by the final destruction of the whole. These propositions are so clear that no one will scrivully dispute them. Even to discuss them seems so superfluous as to be an insult to the common latelligence. Nevertheles there is that even truths so plurgar are enough to convite them. In the work of the past year are enough to convite the propositions are so clear than no one will scriptly those persons who ought to bear them most constantly in mind. In this we make no allusion to the authorities at Richmond. We have reason to believe that efforts were made, at the proper moment, to scoure the cooperation of that formidable Confederate army which, for so many mouths, has been whiling away the precious and critical moments of the war, in seemingly apathetic indifference, on the other than the summary of the

Jeff. Davis Mentioned in the Same Breath

with Washington.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 12.]

It was the fortune of General Washington, while conducting the seven years' war of the Revolution, to be the object of especial hate and vengeance to the British crown, and at the same time to be exposed to misrepresentation, detraction and obloquy at the hands of his own countrymen. Few of us, not familiar with the details of the trying ordest through which he passed, can form an adequate idea of the Bery furnace in which that great soul was tested, and from which it came forth, known and recognized of all men, as pure gold. There were many hours of his history in which it seemed far more probable that he would die the death of a felon, and be only remembered as the unskilful and unsuccessful leader of an insane revolt, than become the admiration of all nations and of all ages, and be described by the pen of one of England's most gifted nobles in words like these:—"Surely Washington was the greatest man that ever lived in this world uninspired by Divine wisdom and unsustained by supernatural virtue."

It is difficult to realize that the man of whom this is atural virtue."

It is difficult to realize that the man of whom this is

a demigod or a Washington of the President of the Confederate States. We know that, like other men, he is failible; that he can err—has erred. But we will not, in this dark hour of national distress, felt by him as keenly, we doubt not, as by the most sensitive of his countrymen, help to add to his afflictions by the voice of reproach and denunciation. We will not make him the scapegoat of the nation's misfortunes. We must have the evidence all before us that he ordered this and that unfortunate movement before we bring in a verdict of guilty against Jefferson Davis. "They say" and "the reliable genileman" will not do for us. "They say" is a notorious liar, and "the reliable genileman" is generally an ass or a knave. But supposing the President not to be the man for the times. Who put him where he is? Who made him President by accimation? Who fabricated this idol? The very people who are now called upon to chop it into firewood. How do we know that any other idol which the same hands construct will be any more a god? Jefferson Davis is the creation, not the creator of the revolution; and if the revolution fails it is as fair to attribute it to its own inherent weakness as the incempetency of its chief agent; neither of which would be true. It will be time enough to discuss the cause when the effect is produced, and if we are faithful, united and determined that we can never be. In any event, this dark hour is the last in which we will saddle the President with the responsibility of all our misfortunes. In the first place, we do not believe he is responsible; in the next, whilst Abraham Lincoln fancies he has his clutches upon his throat, we will not say—we cannot say with truth—"Yes, Father Abraham, that is the chief sinner; accept him as a victim, and restore us to thy favor." On the contrary, we can tell the President of the United States that we are all as great offenders as the President of the confederacy, who is but our servant and our agent has steadily mislatained, under the moet entertially provided th

auched, and meet our late with at least the fortitude and resignation of Turks, if not of Christians.

A Defence of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

(From the Miledgeville Confederate Union.]

We often have cause to regret the spirit of injustice and unfairness which marks the course of political opponents towards each bither, and the extent to which men will stoop to injure a public man in the estimation of his fellow citizens. We remember no more striking imstance of this character than has lately been exhibited by some of the journals of the State, whose chief business is to misrepresent Governor Brown. It is charged that when he left Miledgeville on the late approach of the enemy, he left a very large quantity of powder belonging to the State, and some four thousand stand of arms, which fell into the hands of the enemy, while he carried off with him all his private property, including his chickens and the cabbage from his garden. We have taken some pains to inquire into the matter, and find that both of these statements are equally lasse.

The Governor gave positive orders to Major McIntosh, Chief of Ordinance, to remove every pound of powder and every gon worth transportation. He also gave orders to the other State officers in Milledgeville to see that all the public records of value, the treasury, &c., were sent to a piace of safety, and ordered to Milledgeville all the trains necessary to early them off. All the public records of value were sent of and saved. Every pound of good powder belonging to the State was removed from the magnatine to the railroad depot, and it was all sent to a place of safety, where it is now stored, except from eight to twelve keps of twenty-free pounds each, which were stolen by no records and other thieves, after it was laid down at the depot before it was put upon the train. So most of the was hauded out at night it was impostible for those in charge to prevent those instances of the L. The whole quantity lost does not exceed three hundred posinds, and net a pound of it fell int

been issued to the troops and are now safe, leaving only eleven hundred and forty in possession of the State; these, with the exception of about two hundred, were old arms which had been condemned as unfit for service, and were not worth transportation. As before observed, the Governor had ordered all it for use shipped by the proper effects, and had furnished ample railroad transportation for them. If they were not shipped he was not to blame, as he could not give his personal attention to the details of all the departments under him.

A word in reference to the saving of the private property of the Governor. As his salary doos not now pay even for the corn necessary for his use, without saying anything about floor, meat, clothing or any other of the necessaries and comforts of life, we think no just and candid man will deny that it was the Governor's duty to take care of his meat, if he had any; his milch cows, &c., and if he could carry them away on the stock cars to do so. When the Yankees burned the Governor's dwelling house and other houses in Canton his heaviest household furniture was burnt with his house. Of the part which he had removed to Milledgeville the heaviest was left in the mansion to take its fate with the house, such as side-boards huvenes houseness here. Two heavels of sure and adaylight yesterday morning on a secut in search of the some forty bushels of potatoes, salt, meat, peas, were all left and used by the Yankees or their favorites, the negroes. Not a chicken or any poultry was carried off by the Governor. He had just received a large supply of poultry from Southwestern Georgia, which arrived three days before the Yankees, and was all left and fell into the hands of the enemy. As to the cabbage, about which so much has been said and sung, the truth is a negre woman, a cook for the Governor, did out a mess of cabbage out of the garden just as she was going to leave, without the knowledge or direction of her master or mistress, and carried it along to cook for dinner next day on the road.

These editors forget to tell their readers that Governor Brown stayed at Miledgeville all the next day after the Legislature had retired, and labored hard to save the public property; that he sent his little son, sixteen years of age, with his gun and blanket, to the field, where he now is, and has acted gallantly in battle.

That the Governor carried his wife and six children to Montezuma and left them in the rain, without the aid of himself or the eldest son, to find their way as best they could to his place in Dooly county, thirty miles from the railroad, where no one of them had ever been before, and that he got upon an engine and hastened back to Macon, which was then threatened by an attack of the enemy then in eight, and he remained in Macon a week, giving every aid in his power to strengthen our forces till the enemy had retired twenty miles from the place, before for them.

AGAIN.
The Montgomery Appeal, of the 27th ult., admits that food has been defeated, and is making his way out of

Tennessee, and says:—

Although this may be a source of regret, it cannot be

Tennessee, and says:—

Although this may be a source of regret, it cannot be the cause of surprise. Under present circumstances it would be extremely hazardous, if not suicidal, for Hood to attempt to hold his present position through the winter. When he entered the State he had no hopes of remaining, and so expressed himself to his army, except upon the condition of Sherman's defeat or Thomas' discomfture. Neither of these contingencies has happened. Sherman has accomplished his purpose and saved his army, while Thomas effected his retreat upon Nashville with less of damage to his forces than was sustained by those of his adversary.

Under this state of facts, we see no alternative left General Hood but to place himself on this side of the Tennesse river with as little delay as possible. The enemy is rapidly gathering in strength in his immediate front, while his rear is seriously threatened by a large force from Memphis. He thus stands in great danger of being entirely cut off from his base of supplies at Corinth. Such a thing would be disastrous in the extreme, and we feel persuaded that General Hood is but acting the part of a wise and discreet general in withdrawing his forces to this side of the Tennessee river.

While this circumstance, doubtless, will afford a fruitful theme for the croakers to harp upon, it should by no means discourage the faithful and those who are constant in hope. With his army at Corinth, General Hood will occupy the line of defence selected by General A. S. Johnston in 1862, and the enemy will find much of his work for the last two or three years to do over a second time. To the courageous and hopeful these facts are full of cheerful import, and it is only those who are "weary in well doing" that will give way to gloomy forebodings. The confederacy is still far more vigorous and powerful for defence than is the North for aggression. Nood is in a much better position for defence at Corinth than he would be at Palmetto or Lovejoy's station in Georgia, while Sherman is less powerful

Union Schooner E. H. Webster Cap-tured.

[From the Natchitoches (I.a.) Times, Dec. 10.]

The federal schooner E. H. Webster was captured in Vermillion. Bay by Capt. J. S. Shaw, of the parish of Ver-million. She was bound for Bayou Grand Caillou after a cargo of molasses."

The Able Bodied Rebels in Louisians on [From the Nachitoches (La.) Times, Dec. 10.] The Mobile News complains that all the able bodied men in Buckner's Department are kept in the Quartermaster's Department and commanding posts, when they should be in the field. It calls for replacing these men with disabled ones, putting the former in the ranks.

The Negro Conscription Question.

A REVOLUTIONARY PRECEDENT FOR ARMING THE SLAVES.

[Correspondence of the Mobile News.]

The proposition, which is somewhat engaging the attention of the public at the present time, to arm the negroes of the confederacy and place them in the ranks of our armies as active combatants, is, as you are probably aware, not a new one to the annals of our history. When General Greene, one of the most cautious and prudent commanders, was in command of the Southern army in the latter part of the Revolutionary war, he proposed to the Governor of South Carolina that instead of the useless efforts to call out the white population, four regiments of blacks should be formed, two upon the continental and two upon the State establish-

As an incident of past history this is interesting at the present time; and who can say that circumstances may not force us to resort to some such expedient? That our slaves, faithful and obedient as they have generally shown themselves in the present struggle, could be made to do good military service other than on the actual field of battle without the, to them, valueiess compensation of freedom flaming before their eyes, no reasonable person can question. Should this war be protracted with renewed energy another four years, all the means at our command will probably have to be used to resist our invaders, and our slave population may yet come to be considered a part of these same means. Quien sabe?

reedom.

Those who left the old thirteen colonies, during the Those who left the old thirteen colonies, during the Revolutionary war, to avoid the responsibilities incident to the times which "tried men's souls," were branded justly as traitors, nor were they allowed to return to the country which they had deserted. If he who deserts his regiment, after he has enlisted, be justly branded with infamy and punished ignominiously, then he who deserts his country, in advance of his enlisting, because his country requires and commands his services, is much more a coward, and deserves the scorn of all parties.

To this the News adds:—

We agree with our correspondent that when boys are sent abroad for the purpose of keeping them out of the army when they become of mintary age, then their parents deserve the censure bestowed upon them. But we happen to know some who were thus sent to school when too young for military service, who have since returned home of their own accord and entered the army. All such deserve the highest commendation for their patriotism.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—For some two weeks past a gang of counterfeiters have been operating very successfully in Hudson county, during which timthey have succeeded in passing of a considerable amount of counterfeit meney upon shopkeepers and others. In Hoboken, on Friday evening, four of the gang passed off nine well executed three-dollar bills of the State Bank, Camden, New Jersey, before the character of the bills was discovered. The police were notified, and in attempting to arrest the men officer Donevan was shot, the ball taking effect against the ribs, which caused it to glance off, inflicting but a slight wound. Henry Smith, alia off, inflicting but a slight wound. Henry Smith, alias Gübert Drake, was arrested, and the other three men succeeded in effecting their escape. Yesterday afternoon detective Kilcauley, of the Jersey City police, arrested Thomas Reilly for attempting to pass a \$5 counterfeit bill of the Union Bank, Haverhill, Mass, upon Adam Schwartz, of No. 368 Grove street, Jersey City, and subsequently he arrrested two women, named Mary and Sarah Drake—one of them the wife of Gilbert Drake—charged with having passed counterfeit bills upon various parties in Jersey City. They all belonged on board of an Eric canal boat lying in the Morris canal basin. They were committed to the city prison to await examination.

years of age, named John Brady, was arrested in the First ward of Jersey City, at eight o'clock last evening, by officer Harney, for stabbing another boy named John Madden, while engaged in a street affray, in which seve rai boys took part. The knife took effect in the abdomen, cutting a gash some three inches in length, but the injury is not considered dangerous. Findly say the other boys "double banket" him, and he used the knife in self defence. He was committed for examination.

at daylight yesterday morning on a scout in search of the enemy. They proceeded by the Berryville and Winches-ter pike, passing over the old battle field of September 19. Colonel Adams, in his movements, deployed flankers on each side of his main column and sent forward a strong larly protected. The Opequan creek was crossed in siderable extent. After crossing the creek the troops pushed forward briskly. After the command was two were observed at various points, but always keeping out of range of the Spencer rifles of our troops. otorious. The village was not molested nor the property damaged. From Berryville our troops took a rout to the right, proceeding on the Milwood road, which runs parallel to the Shenandoah river and the Blue Ridge Mountains. Rebel bushwhackers were observed on the opposite side of the river, but were promptly scattered by the sharp crack of Union rifles

sion to examine many cases of lung silment I was prompered to invent the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," which materially assists me in detecting the various stages of lung disease.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baitimore and Pittsburg.

For several vers past, I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examinations weekly with the Bailens of the such as a s At Milwood everything was found unusually quiet, the inhabitants reporting that no armed rebels had been in that vicinity for some weeks previous. From Milwood the command proceeded to Berry's ferry (ford), on the Shenandoah, opposite Ashby's Gap. No opposition was met on the route. A few guerillas were seen; but

water being fourteen feet deep at Berry's ford. Colonel Adams was anxious to cross the river, pass through Ashby's Gap to Paris and capture some of Mosby's men, who make that place their rendezvous; but the circumstances already referred to prevented.

On the return trip the column passed a point near the battle field of Nineveh, where, in November last, Colonel Adams' regiment made one of the gallant cavalry charges of the war driving General McCausland's rebel cavalry brigade at full galop, and putting many rebels hors du combat with their sabres. Colonel Adams' command captured two pieces of artillery in this affair, one of which was captured by the Colonel in person.

The troops were in excellent spirits during the trip. but were disappointed in not meeting a force of the enemy. The command returned at night, having travel led forty miles during the day.

THE ENEMY.

The rebel General Rosser, with his division of cavalry, has gone into winter quarters at Staunton. General McCausland's command has gone into winter quarters at ville, Eastern Virginia,

Brigadier General Chapman succeeds General Powell (resigned) to the command of the Second division of cavairy.

General Powell will leave here in a few days for his esidence in Ironton, Ohio, where he proposes to pursue civil life. His resignation is generally regretted by offi ers and men in this army.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

CUMBERLAND, Jan. 15, 1865. vas advancing on Weston in heavy force. Information has been received to-day, through a reliable source, dis-

A salute was fired here to-night in honor of the arrival of a distinguished general officer. This is sent to meet any reports arising out of heavy firing being heard in the direction of Cumberland.

The Loss of the Melville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The fearful accident to the steamer Melville suggest an inquiry as to whether one small yawl boat and one small life boat, which she seems to have been provided sixty-five passengers and a crew of twelve men. At cording to the statement of one of the engineers saved, it would seem that the forward compartment of the vesisel saved her from a like disaster on a former trip, and the captain thought it might save her at the final disaster. Should a vessel so liable to disaster be allowed to carry seventy-seven human beings, or any other number? Are the owners of this ill-fated vessel sure they did entirely right in thus sending a vessel loaded with human lives to a rough sea when it must have been apparent to them that she was poorly fitted for such a service? Did a seaworthy vessel ever meet with just such an accident before? The breaking in of a vessel's bow, or any part of her forward quarter, is a new feature in the list of accidents to seaworthy vessels.

VICTIMS OF THE MELVILLE DISASTER. sixty-five passengers and a crew of twelve men. At

or ner forward quarter, is a new feature in the list of accidents to seaworthy vessels.

VICTIMS OF THE MELVILLE DIRASTER.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

Calvin H. Brown, a lawyer of this city, was one of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer Melville, which foundered on the passage from New York to Hilton Head, and he is supposed to have been among the lost. He was a native of Raymond, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859. After studying law with H. L. Wakefield, Esq., of this city, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, about two years ago, and has since been in the office with Mr. Wakefield. He was about 29 years of age, unmarried, and a young man of excellent promise. A younger brother, James W. Brown, died at Nashville, a few days ago, where he was employed in the commissary department, he having obtained a furlough from Darmouth College, for that purpose. A letter from Calvin H., in reference to the decease of his brother, written after he went on board the Melville, was received in this city yesterday.

Geo. B. Lang, a son of Maj. J. E. Lang, of Concord, N. H., and formerly of the Third New Hampshire regiment, was also a passenger on the Melville. He was in the employ of Mr. Lee, poetmaster at Hilton Head.

J. M. Fairfield, who has been employed at Port Royal as an agent of the Educational Commission of this city, was one of the passengers lost on the steamer Melville.

# City Inspector's Report.

1000	1000	
25,645	25,196	Increase 44
13,662	13,266	Increase 39
11,983	11,930	Increase 5
5,959	5,665	Increase29
5,114	4,931	Increase18
11,073	10,596	Increase 44
14.572	14,600	Decrease 2
6,058	6,118	Decrease 6
living	in 1864	23.
living	in 1863	25.
	13,662 11,983 5,959 5,114 11,073 14,572 6,058 living living	25,645 25,196 13,662 13,266 11,983 11,930 5,959 5,665 5,114 4,931 11,073 10,596 14,572 14,600

Decrease in 1864.

The increase of population is estimated at 80,000 in 1864 over 1863. The above calculation of the ratio of mortality is based upon an estimated population in 1863 of 1,000,000, which is a very low estimate, considering our immense floating population.

CHURCHILL -On Friday, January 13, ROBERT CHURCHILL,

Crements.—On Friday, January 13, Robert Churchill, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty seventh street.

BECKWITH.—On Friday, January 13, Richard BECKWITH, Esq., aged 50 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 165 East Thirty-second street, without further notice.

[For Other Deaths See Second Page.]

## SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVED.

Ship Continent, Howland, Manila July 7; passed Angier

A RE YOU GOING TO ENLIST:—IF SO, COME TO AN army officer, and not to brokers and runners. The One Hundred and Sixth regiment wants men, and will give the highest bounties to set men for Company F. Two hundred dellars more bounts than others will be given, making the amount \$800, which is the very highest sum that can be given, no matter what brokers or runners may tell you. The officers of the company will be elected by the men, and everything will be done to make the men confortable. Call and talk with the Captain, at 746 Broadway, corner of Astorphase.

MEN ABOUT TO ENLIST

Are required to read this advertisement.

THE 100TH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS. WANTS MEN,
and will do more to get them then is usually done. The men
shall receive the highest bounties paid in the State, and recoire the whole of it. They will be enlisted by an officer of
the regiment, and satisfied that they are treated justly.

THE BOUNTY IS \$800 FOR THERE YEARS.

THIS THE MAN RECEIVES.

AND CAN USE AS HE PLEASES.

WITHOUT ANY ORE'S INTERFERENCE.

CALL AND TALK TO THE CAPITAIN.

AT 766 HROADWAY,

COTHET ASID Place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY
OF
DR. SCHENCE'S OWN CASE,

WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION
AND HOW HIS PULLWONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE FILLS,
ACT ON THE SYREM IN CURING,
THAT DISEASE, GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT.

ducing a great many persons in Ohio to use these cases of in-ducing a great many persons in Ohio to use these remedies, and with great success. William Alexander, of Pittsburg, Pa., was cured of a very had case of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for consultation and advice. His medicines can be obtained at his rooms at all times. Price for the PULMONIC SYRUP and NEAWEED TONIO such, \$1 80 per bottle, or \$7 50 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLIS, 25 cents per box.

DEMAS BAIRES & CO., 21 Park row, Wholesaic Agents for New York city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (tomas line) carrying the United States mails, intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamship as follows:
EDINKURG Saturday, Jan. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday, Jan. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44. North

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44. Northriver.

RAFES OF PASSAOE,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.

So To London.

So To London.

So To London.

So To London.

So To Paris.

Of Hamburg.

To Hamburg.

To To Hamburg.

These steamers have who wish to send for their friends can
be tickets here at these rates.

These steamers have alperior accommodations for passer,
ger, are strongly built in water tight from sections, and car;
are astrongly built in water tight from sections, and car;
but the munitations. Experienced surgeons are attached.

To Hutther information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM
INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street in Glassow to ALEXANDER.

W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London to HIVES & MACRY.

Si King William attent in Paris to JILLES DECOUE, 48 RuNotre Dame des Victoires, Piace de la Bourse; in Philadel

Phila to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnutstreet, or at the Company's offices.

TOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York Wednesday, 11th January.

ANIA leaves Boston Wednesday, 18th January.

CHINA leaves New York Wednesday, 18th January.

CUBA leaves New York Wednesday, 18t February.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, 18th February.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, 18th February.

FROM New YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage. 300 00

Chief Cabin Passage 300 00

Chief Cabin Pas

pressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green. MAIL STEAMERS TO PRANCE DIRECT.—THE GEN-Fract TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first class side which steamships between NEW YORK and HAVRE.

HAVRE. FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON N. Wednesday, February 1, 1866.
LAFAYETTE. Wednesday, March 1, 1866.
First cabin (including lable wine). 70 or 1858.
Second cabin (facluding table wine). 70 or 1879.
Layable in gold or its equivalent in United States cur-

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New York, At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); as Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN'& CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From pier 47, Nerth river.
VIRGINIA Salurday, February 4.
Cabin, \$125; steerage, \$45; payable in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

A NCHOR LINE.

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Water-ford, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Londonderry.

UNITED KINGDOM, Capt Campbell, Wednesday, Jan. 25.
Cabbas, \$120 and \$100. Intermediate, \$60. Discrete, \$45.
Payable in United States currency.

For passage to or from the old country apply to
For passage to or From the old country apply to
For passage to or From the Old country apply to
For passage to or From the Old country apply to
Francis MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAUgua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American.
Transit Company will despatch, on the 30th of every month,
from pier 29 North river, at noon, the fine stomming 60th
DEN RULE, D. S. Rabcock master, at greatly reduced rates
of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON,
agent, 177 West street, corner Warren.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The following first class sidewheel steamships will be despatched at non precisely from Pier No. 3 North river:—OCEAN QUEEN, Seabury, January 23.

(Connecting at Panama with Secramento. NORTH STAR, Sideum, Fébruary 3.

(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

COSTA RICA, This[epaugh, February 13.

(Connecting at Panama with Golden Age.).

I OW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA-BY steamer of 23d of January. The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN, 3,000 tons, of the United States Mail line, connecting at Panama with Sacramento, will take steerage passengers on this departury at greatly reduced rates. Apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling green.

Apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to 54 South street. SHOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Captain Le Messaurier, whis still for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on Monday, January 30, and Monday, February 27, Passage money to Nassan.

PASSED THOSE TO SESSION OF THE SECURIVALENT.

PASSENGERS MUST HAVE PASSPORTS.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passing apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.-THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Barton, I' wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Barton, will leave pier No. 4 North river, no Wednesday, January 18, at three o'clock precisely, for liavana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LOW BATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA, BY STEAMER OF JANUARY 23.

The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN, 3,000 time, of the United States Mail line, connecting at Pansma with Sacramento, will take steerage passengers on this departure at greatly reduced rates. Apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL SATURDAY,
January 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., the United States sidewheel steamship MORNING STAR, Nelson, commander,
will sail as above from pier 48 North river. For freight or
passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 10 Barclay street. FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES

mail pteamship GEORGE CHOMWELL, Captein Vall,
will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 5
P. M. Passage \$75. For freight or passage apply to H. B.
CROMWELL & CO., 26 West street.

FOR MATAMOROS—DESPATCH LINE—THE SUperior new British steamable JOSE SAN ROMAN, is now receiving freight at pier No. 6 East river, and will sail for above port, stopping at Havana to land and receive passengers only, on Wednesday, February I, at 2 P. M. Noberth secured until pall for Mails close at this office at M. on day of sailing. For freight or passage to Matamoros, or passage to Havana, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., 115 Pearl street,

A USTRALIA PIONEER LINE. THE WELL AND favorably known British ship PATRICK HENRY, will be despected for Melbourne last February; has comfortable accommodations for hest and second class passengers. R. W. CANERDN, 38 Beaver street.

MOR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK BALL LINE. THE ship HARVEST QUEEN will sail promptly on Monday, January 16. For passage, apply on hoard, foot of Heckman-street, or to ROCHE BROTHERS & COFFEY, 69 South street.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—THE CLIPPER SCHOONER GERSCH BANCKER will sail as above on Tuesday, Jan. 17. from pier No. 5 East river. For freight or passage-apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, 52 South street.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.-CONSIGNEES Reinformed that the China will commence discharging on Monday morning, the 16th last. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the bonded warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

A Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

A T 77-MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIA-MONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.; also PAWN ROCKES, TICKETS BOUGHT for DIAMONDS, WATCH-ES, JEWELRY, &c., at 77 Blocker street, up stairs.

next Sanday the diarrhos way carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs. Bartholomew, 53 West Forty-fifth street. New York, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costice, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running for over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 32 dond street, in two weeks somewhat better, her tongue had begin to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor declaraging very offensive matter much hister than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving and in shoult two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed up it would cause her death. I told her that the disease hed fill left her system and nature would heal this ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and size its as hearity and robust a woman as you wently find in a day's walk. She is gaid for any one to all on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

Miles Scolection of Stumiond, Come, was brought to me at the last stages of Pulmosony consulting harpon antitles of blood. I examined her lungs with the flexipirometry, and in all my practice never found one with one long so tar gone and the other so soond. I could not give much encouragement. I thought size would die; but to my automishment the Pulmonte Syrup, Seawed Toole, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to ge right to work. The lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as larve as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thrity, dee pounds in weigh A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, A Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every desciption. J. A. JACKSON, III Grand street, two doors west of Broadway.

PAWNEROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT—OF DIAMONDS, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Guns, Pistola, Dry Goods, Clothing and every kind of Goods. 148 Canal street near Bowery, under Citizens' Bank.